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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/973,814	10/11/2001	Toshiaki Kuniyasu	Q66676 7822 EXAMINER	
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SUGHRUE MION ZINN			NGUYEN, TUAN N	
MACPEAK & SEAS, PLLC 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	C 20037-3213		2828	
			DATE MAILED: 08/11/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		09/973,814	KUNIYASU ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Tuan N Nguyen	2828			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
THE MAILING DATE OF TH  - Extensions of time may be available u after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailin  - If the period for reply specified above  - If NO period for reply is specified abov  - Failure to reply within the set or extended	IS COMMUNICATION.  nder the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 g date of this communication. Is less than thirty (30) days, a reply e, the maximum statutory period w ded period for reply will, by statute, than three months after the mailing	IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(3) (a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI date of this communication, even if timely filed	ely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1) Responsive to commu	nication(s) filed on 12 Ma	ay 2004.				
2a)  This action is <b>FINAL</b> .	<del>_</del>					
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-9 and 12-18</u> 4a) Of the above claims 5) □ Claim(s) is/are a 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-9 and 12-18</u> 7) □ Claim(s) is/are a 8) □ Claim(s) are sul	(s) is/are withdrawallowed. g is/are rejected. objected to.	vn from consideration.				
Application Papers						
Applicant may not reques  Replacement drawing sh	11 October 2001 is/are: st that any objection to the ceet(s) including the correction	r. a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj aminer. Note the attached Office	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>						
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Dr	awing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da	te			
3) Information Disclosure Statement( Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>03/30/04; 0</u>		5)  Notice of Informal Page 6) Other:	atent Application (PTO-152)			

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. In respond to applicant's amendment filed October 28, 2002, claims 1, 12, 17 have been amended, claims 10, 11 have been canceled, and claim 18 has been added.

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9, 12-18 have been considered but are moot in view of new ground(s) of rejection.

#### **Drawings**

3. Drawings filed on 10/11/2001 has been accepted.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 102(e) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent.
- 5. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over Horie et al. (IEEE Photonics Technology Letter Vol. 12. No. 1, January 2000).

With respect to claim 1 Horie et al. (IEEE) discloses and shows in (Fig 1) a semiconductor comprising a substrate, a cladding layer and a contact layer (Fig 1: GaAs substrate, Cladding, GaAs contact); two exposed portions having a depth, a ridge portion which has a current injection window form on top surface of ridge portion; a portion contact layer is remove, an insulating film is form cover contact layer excluding current injection window, and an electrode form on a portion of contact layer exposed to current injection window (Fig 1: ridge, Current Injection window, contact, electrode).

With respect to claims 2-4 Horie et al. also shows the uppermost layer is an etch-stopping layer, and cladding layer is AlGaAs, while contact layer is GaAs (Fig 1: Contact, Cladding)

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or non-obviousness.
- 7. Claims 5-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Horie et al. (IEEE Photonics Technology Letter Vol. 12. No. 1, January 2000), in view of Fukunaga et al. (US 6396863).

With respect to claims 5,6 Horie et al. (IEEE) discloses the above. The claims further requires the etch-stopping comprises InGaP. Fukunaga '863 discloses the etch stopping layer comprises of InGaP. It is within the general skill of a worker in the art at the time the invention

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was made to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.* 

With respect to claim 7, Fukunaga '863 discloses the cladding layer is below the etch-stopping layer, having the same conductivity and lattice match with respect to the substrate (Description, Claim 1).

With respect to claims 8-9, Horie et al. (IEEE) shows a side face of contact layer exposed portion is situated inside an edge of tope surface cladding and the contact layer is range between 5-50um.

8. Claims 12, 14-16, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukunaga et al. (US 6396863), or Fukunaga et al. (US 627691).

With respect to claims 12, and 18 Fukunaga et al. '863 / '691 (ABSTRACT; SUMMARY; DESCRIPTION; CLAIMS) discloses a semiconductor having resonator end faces having first and second cladding, first and second optical waveguide, a first and a second InGaAsP barriers having a given tensile strain, an InGaAsP quantum well active layer, and a second conduction type contact layer stacked on tope of GaAs substrate; wherein first and second claddings, and first and second optical waveguide having a lattice match with respect to GaAs substrate; the total thickness of first and second barrier is between 10-30nm; the first and second barrier layer have tensile strains respect to GaAs substrate and thickness between 0.05-0.2nm; the quantum well active layer has a lattice match with substrate and tensile strain approximate to 0.007 (Claim 1); and a current non-injection region near resonator end faces. The claim further requires a solid-state crystal use with the excitation of the semiconductor. It

has been held that omission of an element and its function, in this case is the crystal, in a combination where the remaining elements perform the same functions as before involves only routine skill in the art. In re Karlson, 136 USPQ 184.

With respect to claims 14-16, Fukunaga et al. '863 discloses the contact layer comprises GaAs and cladding layer not etched and the current non-injection region is between 5um-50um (Col 7-10). It has been held where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

9. Claims 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukunaga et al. (US 6396863) in view of Horie et al. (IEEE Photonics Technology Letter Vol. 12. No. 1, January 2000).

With respect to claim 13, the claim further requires a current on-injection, an insulating film, a current injection window, and an electrode formation. Fukunaga et al. '863 discloses the above and Horie et al. discloses and shows in (Fig 1) a current on-injection formed by removing at least a portion of contact layer, an insulating film is formed from the remaining contact layer, a current injection window formed by removing a portion of insulating film, and an electrode fromed on a portion of said insulating film. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide Fukunaga et al '863 the elements/process as taught or suggested by Horie et al. (IEEE) to have a semiconductor laser device having current injection window.

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8. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Horie et al.

(IEEE Photonics Technology Letter Vol. 12. No. 1, January 2000) in view of Fukunaga et al.

(US 6516016).

The claim further requires a solid-state laser crystal being excited by the semiconductor

excitation light source. Horie et al. discloses the semiconductor excitation light source above,

while Fukunaga et al. '016 further disclose similar semiconductor excitation light source in

coupling with a solid state laser crystal, which are widely use in the field. (Col 2: 54-67). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide Horie et al. the solid state

crystal as taught or suggested by Fukunaga et al '016 to convert wavelength of the laser output.

Communication Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Tuan N Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1948. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Harvey Minsun can be reached on (703) 308-16741. The fax phone numbers for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular

communications and (703) 872-9306 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-3329.

Tuan N. Nguyen Mgy

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PRIMARY EXAMINER